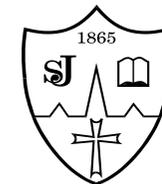


St. James' C of E Primary School

Early Help



Early Help at St James' C of E Primary School

January 2019

The Children and Families Act 2014 means changes to the law to give greater protection to vulnerable children, better support for children whose parents are separating, a new system to help children with special educational needs and disabilities and help for parents to balance work and family life. Early help is important because it ensures vulnerable children and their families receive the help they need when they need it. It can prevent problems getting worse and requiring specialist intervention from social care, health and the youth justice system. It is imperative that all children receive appropriate welfare; The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) provides a child-centred framework within which services to children are located. It spells out the basic human rights that all children have, including *'the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life'*.

The Munro 'Working Together' definition of Early Help is as follows;

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

St. James' C of E Primary School is committed to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare at all levels. We ensure that children who are at risk are identified as soon as possible and that we work with them, their families and any necessary outside agencies to try to ensure that the situation does not reach a crises point. We are aware that children and their families have different levels of needs at different times and as a result of different situations; that all needs need to be taken into account when considering the type of support that would be beneficial and which professionals can help. The aim of early help is to identify which level of help is needed and how we can ensure that the children are safeguarded and that their needs are met. We are fully aware of the importance placed on bespoke care and support being offered to individuals. Our school follows guidance set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 and links our safeguarding work across all necessary policies*.

The following table identifies that levels of need and the services that the school can offer or signpost to. The information is taken directly from the GSCB website. The list is not exhaustive with the school actively seeking additional/alternative support when needed.

Staff that mostly support the provision are as follows:

Designated Safeguarding Lead	Mrs Harford
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads	Mrs Smith, Mr Bradley, Mrs Price, Mrs Wood
SENCO	Mrs Dove
Pupil Premium Co-ordinator	Mrs McKenzie
Pastoral Manager	Mrs Wood
Designated Looked After Children Co-ordinator	Mrs Dove

Child Needs	School Provision	Community Provision	Other Provision
<p>Universal Services Children are making good overall progress in all areas of development. Living in a protected environment where their needs are recognised and met. No additional support needed beyond that which is universally accessible</p>	<p>St James' curriculum develops the characteristics that pupils need to develop and thrive as individuals, as part of a family and in the community. The whole child is nurtured through a values led curriculum and particular development of their pastoral needs through our PSHCE curriculum.</p>	<p>www.glosfamilies.org.uk have services that are accessible without referral or assessment</p>	<p>Parentline Plus Citizen's Advice Bureau www.actionforchildren.org.uk www.nhs.uk/Change4Life www.familylives.org.uk – general help and support for parents</p>
<p>Vulnerable: Early Help Services Children needing some additional support which may be related to health, educational or social development. OR A coordinated response through a multi-agency</p>	<p>Attendance Officer monitors attendance and lateness. Class teachers monitor pupil's general behaviour, appearance, engagement, attitude and disposition. Concerns referred to PPcoordinator/DSL (safeguarding), SENCO, Designated Child in Care Coordinator/Pastoral Manager. Regular meetings regarding pupils and weekly SLT</p>	<p>CYPS (children and Young People's Services) Speech and Language Therapy Services School Nurse/Health Visitor/GP Cheltenham Targeted Support Team Gloucestershire Children's Safeguarding Board GSCB www.gscb.org.uk www.glosfamilies.org.uk</p>	<p>Cheltenham Borough Housing www.youngminds.org.uk – emotional health and wellbeing www.childline.org.uk www.nhs.uk/Livewell - national measurements www.asthma.org.uk www.allergyuk.org.uk www.anaphylaxis.org.uk www.2gether.nhs.uk – mental health</p>

assessment using to assess and address their needs	agendas highlight pupil needs. Actions will be set according to outcomes.		services for children www.cafamily.org.uk - support for families with disabled children www.eric.org.uk –continence and bedwetting support
Complex Needs are complex and children are highly vulnerable and living with potential risk. This may lead to an integrated assessment and plan with a lead professional coordinating the support from a range of agencies	DSL will request Social Care involvement through a Multi Agency Service Request Form MARAC information (Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences), children in need plans or child protection plans. The school becomes involved in membership of the core group and attend conferences. SENco represents the child if there are special educational needs with the potential to request an EHC assessment	As Above Children’s Social Care Police (Tel:101) Specialist Health Services Advisory Teaching Service (ATS) Educational Psychology Service (EPS) Cheltenham Community Paediatricians Children’s Centres Local schools with additional expertise	As Above www.nspcc.org.uk
Acute Children are at immediate risk of significant harm. This will require immediate referral to social care or intensive specialist care regarding health	DSL requests social care involvement through the Multi Agency Service Request Form emailed directly to GSCB. DSL co-ordinates at school level.	As Above GDASS (Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Support Service) Police (999) Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Gloucestershire Children’s Helpdesk Emergency Duty Team	As Above www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk – child protection charity www.ncdv.org.uk – National centre for domestic violence www.barnardos.org.uk FGM Helpline 0800 028 3550

Specialist Support at Early Help Level		
Community Social Worker	Alison Shortman works with the school to offer and suggest strategies and support for families for a variety of needs. In Gloucestershire, we believe that families are best supported by those who are already working with them, with additional support from local partners arranged as needed. Children and families	Can be contact via the school and Early Help Team through referral https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/glo

	<p>are entitled to early help if and when they need it. It may also be provided through an increase in the levels of universal services, or services provided or commissioned in localities.</p> <p>When children and families need additional support, a coordinated multi-disciplinary approach led by a Lead Practitioner is usually best.</p> <p>When families -and professionals who are helping them - need more support, this can be requested from Early Help Partnerships. There are six Early Help Partnerships across Gloucestershire and each has a fortnightly Allocations Group. These are made up of representatives of services who decide the help that's needed and offer advice, guidance and support to Practitioners. These groups are supported by Families First Plus teams in each District.</p>	<p>https://glosfamilies/files/single_consent_form.pdf</p> <p>https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/glosfamilies/files/gcc_information_sharing_leaflet.pdf</p> <p>https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/glosfamilies/files/early_help_service_request_for_m_v10.docx</p>
<p>Local Police Officer</p>	<p>We cover 14 neighbourhoods in the Cheltenham area. Inspector John Turner is the main point of contact for local communities and partner organisations. John joined the Police in 1997 in Thames Valley working in Oxford City Centre. After 4 years John went into CID, and was then the Detective Inspector for Oxford City Centre (the Inspector Morse role !) before transferring into Gloucestershire Police in 2016. Since arriving in Gloucestershire, he has been in charge of the Force Proactive Team based from Bamfurlong, looking at OCG's within the County. John joined the Neighbourhood Team in December 2017. PCSO Ken Bennett has been working for the Gloucestershire Constabulary for 14 years . His first posting was to Leckhampton Police station and he worked on the Neighbourhood Policing Team looking after the Charlton Kings and Battledown area, for almost 10 years. With the closure of Leckhampton Police station he was posted to Cheltenham and for the last four years has been looking after Tivoli, the Park, Lansdown and St Luke's area.Ken does a lot of work with youth organisations such as cadet forces and is a Trustee of Charlton Kings Youth and community Centre and supports the provision of youth facilities at Church Piece.</p>	<p>Kenneth Bennett is a dedicated PCSO for Tivoli and Lansdown</p>  <p>Contact Your Local Team</p> <p>The team supporting neighbourhood policing in Tivoli and Lansdowne</p>
<p>Early Help for Sexual Exploitation</p>	<p>Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation 17 does not always involve physical contact: it can also occur through the use of technology.</p>	<p>Nigel Hatton supports schools</p> <p>DfE Guidance Child Sexual Exploitation: definition and guide for practitioners</p> <p>https://www.gscb.org.uk/media/1195/cse_-_warning_signs_-_june_2013-56247.pdf</p>
<p>Faith Abuse</p>	<p>Belief in witchcraft, spirit possession and other forms of the supernatural can lead to children being blamed for bad luck, and subsequently abused. Fear of the supernatural is also known to be</p>	<p>Judith Knight Diocese</p>

	used to make children comply with being trafficked for domestic slavery or sexual exploitation.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-action-plan-to-tackle-child-abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief
Families First	<p>The Families First Team is one of a range of teams within the Early Help Partnership.</p> <p>The role of Families First Teams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the coordination and development of local partnerships. • Provide Advice, Guidance and Support through Community Social Workers and Early Help Co-ordinators. • Provide Targeted Support – a range of family support interventions including whole family intensive work, parenting groups, specific interventions linked to an assessment of need. <p>If you need to get hold of a Families First Team because they already hold the case or would like help completing an Early Help referral form, you can contact them via the details below.</p>	<p>Contact FF Team: 01452 328160</p> <p>cheltenhamearlyhelp@gloucestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/glosfamilies/files/single_consent_form.pdf</p> <p>https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/glosfamilies/files/gcc_information_sharing_leaflet.pdf</p> <p>https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/glosfamilies/files/early_help_service_request_form_v10.docx</p>
Mental Health	<p>Mental ill health affects 1 in 4 of the general population in England. It can be a very frightening experience and a difficult time for those around.</p> <p>There is a wide range of specialist mental health support available to people in Gloucestershire – from support in people’s own homes or in the community to specialist inpatient support.</p> <p>If you are feeling weighed down by problems and want help feeling better your first stop should be your GP, where you can find out which therapies and treatments are available.</p> <p>Mental health services in Gloucestershire fall into three broad categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> psychological therapies in GP and community settings specialist mental health support in inpatient settings or the community services provided by the voluntary sector. <p>Mental health teams offer a range of support to help people recover from mental health issues and conditions, including psychological therapies and interventions, 1:1 support and group work. Services are available for people of all ages, and include specialist services for children.</p>	https://www.2gether.nhs.uk/
Cheltenham Housing Association	CBH aims to support families in housing difficulty. We are able to support and refer as needed.	<p>https://www.cbh.org/services/help-support/homelessness-advice/</p> <p>https://www.cheltenham.gov.uk/info/32/housing_opt</p>

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PREVENT – preventing radicalisation	<p>Radicalisation is a process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo or reject and/or undermine contemporary ideas and expressions of freedom of choice. The threats to children & young people take many forms, not only the high profile incidents of those travelling to countries such as Syria and Iraq to fight, but on a much broader perspective also. The internet, in particular social media, is being used as a channel to promote and engage. Often this promotion glorifies violence, attracting and influencing many people including children and in the extreme cases, radicalising them. Research concludes that children can be trusting and not necessarily appreciate bias that can lead to them being drawn into these groups and adopt these extremist views, and in viewing this shocking and extreme content may become normalised to it.</p> <p>Prevent is about safeguarding people and communities from the threat of terrorism. Prevent is 1 of the 4 elements of CONTEST, the Government's counter-terrorism strategy. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.</p>	<p>https://www.gscb.org.uk/i-work-with-children-young-people-and-parents/issues-affecting-children-and-young-people/radicalisation-and-extremism/</p> <p>https://www.gscb.org.uk/media/1571/prevent_referral_guidance-67496.pdf</p>
FGM – Female genital Exploitation	<p>A recent study revealed that 137,000 women in England and Wales are estimated to be living with the consequences of FGM.</p> <p>The FGM Act 2003 came into force in 2004 which makes it illegal to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice FGM in the UK • Take girls who are British nationals or permanent residents of the UK abroad for FGM whether or not it is lawful in that country. • Aid and abet, counsel or procure the carrying out of FGM 	http://vimeo.com/105742238
Child criminal exploitation - County Lines Training	<p>Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of 18 transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism¹¹ should be considered.</p>	
Children in the court system	<p>Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children 5-11-year olds and 12-17 year olds. The guides explain each step of the process and support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained. Making child arrangements via the family courts following</p>	<p>https://helpwithchildarrangements.service.justice.gov.uk/</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-</p>

	separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangements information tool with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers.	witness-booklet-for-5-to-11-year-olds
Homelessness	Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm. The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties: Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets. The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-reduction-bill-policy-factsheets https://www.cbh.org/services/help-support/homelessness-advice/
Children with family members in prison	Approximately 200,000 children have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. NICCO provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.	https://www.nicco.org.uk/
Peer on Peer Abuse	Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to) bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals.	
CME – Children Missing from Education	All staff should be made aware if children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future.	Contact the school directly who will follow procedure for alerting authorities.
Domestic Abuse	The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or	http://www.refuge.org.uk/get-help-now/what-is-domestic-violence/effects-of-domestic-violence-on-

	<p>sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: • psychological; • physical; • sexual; • financial; and • emotional Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships, as well as in the context of their home life.</p>	<p>children/</p> <p>http://www.safelives.org.uk/knowledge-hub/spotlights/spotlight-3-young-people-and-domestic-abuse</p> <p>https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/domestic-abuse/signs-symptoms-effects/</p>
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